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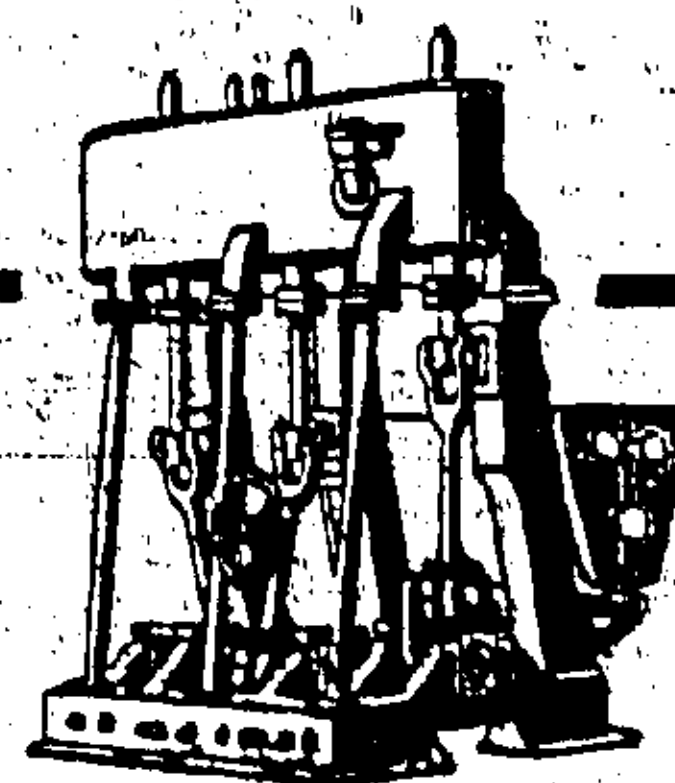
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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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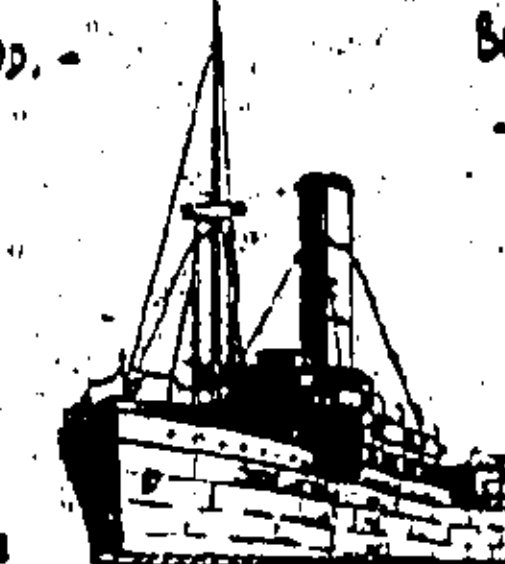
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**THE WAR.**

**LATEST TELEGRAMS.**

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**THE WESTERN FRONT.**

"NOTHING TO REPORT."

London, August 7.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
states that there is nothing to report.

LATER.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports:—  
There has been the usual reciprocal  
artillery activity.

**ANOTHER GERMAN ATTACK FAILS.**

London, August 7.

A French communiqué reports:—  
There was a lively artillery struggle  
in Belgium, particularly on the  
Bixchoote sector, to the north of  
the Aisne and on the Hartebise and  
Cromme Front.

After a lively bombardment, the  
Germans, this morning, attempted to  
attack between Avocourt Wood and  
the Hill. A violent and well-directed  
fire forced the assailants to return  
immediately to their own trenches,  
suffering appreciable losses.

LATER.

A French communiqué states:—  
In Belgium, the artillery assumed  
a certain violence in the night.

On the Meuse the enemy attacked  
our positions at Carrières Wood. A  
small party gained a footing in our  
front line, but were immediately  
ejected.

The intermittent cannonading was  
more lively to the west of Cerny.

**WEATHER MORE TROUBLESOME**

**THAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.**

London, August 7.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states  
that the Boches have much to be  
grateful for. The weather is causing  
the British and French more trouble  
than any conceivable counter-attack.

A French officer states that the  
French troops have been holding out  
in shell holes full of mud and water,  
soaked to the skin. Attempts to  
connect the shell craters produce  
miniature canals. The men lived for  
four days on the food they carried,  
but these men are from Lille and  
Tourcoing and other towns which are  
under the heel of the Hun, and  
neither fire, nor water will quench  
their ardour while the Germans  
remain in Flanders.

**GERMAN REPORT**

London, August 7.

A German official message, by  
wireless, states:—  
The enemy bombarded Hulluch and  
the Scarpe sector. We gained boggy  
and prisoners, to the north of the  
Laon-Soissons Road, near Berry-au-  
Bac.

**GERMANY AND BELGIUM**

**A FORGOTTEN PROMISE.**

London, August 7.

In the House of Commons, Lord  
Robert Cecil stated that as far as  
he was aware, the German Govern-  
ment had been careful not to remind  
the world that it expressly promised,  
in 1914, to Great Britain, that not  
under any pretence whatever would  
Germany annex Belgian territory.

but from the tenor of the com-  
munications emanating from sources  
apparently inspired, this was a pro-  
mise which, if Germany could, she  
proposed to repudiate.

Replying to the suggestion that  
the new German Government should  
be asked whether it adhered to this  
pledge, Lord Robert Cecil said that  
the British Government had no  
means of communicating with the  
German Government.

**THE OPERATIONS IN  
EAST AFRICA.**

**PRESSING BACK THE ENEMY.**

London, August 7.

An official dispatch from East  
Africa states: After occupying the  
enemy's advanced positions to the  
south-west of Lindi, we indecisively  
attacked the main positions on  
Mihimbini. After severe fighting,  
with considerable losses on both  
sides, we reached the Msimba  
River.

In the Kilwa area we are pressing  
back the enemy towards Mahenge  
and a strong force is being engaged  
to the south of that place.

**THE FIGHTING ON THE  
RUSSIAN FRONT.**

**ENEMY THROWN BACK.**

Petrograd, August 7.

It is reported that the enemy has  
been thrown back from Khotin, on  
a front of fifteen versts.

**AN OFFICIAL REPORT.**

A Russian official message, trans-  
mitted by wireless, states:—  
There has been intense enemy  
artillery activity to the south-west of  
Brady.

The enemy is gathering in the  
harvest in the Sereth and Suczava  
valleys.

The enemy continues his pressure,  
occupying Vaskovey, Satalnury,  
Burka and Gilt and also the heights  
to the north of Molit, in the direc-  
tion of Kimpolung. We beat off  
several attacks in this region, forcing  
the enemy to retire in disorder.

We repulsed attacks to the west  
of Dzelin.

We retired a few versts in the  
region of the Distritza river.  
Owing to the voluntary retirement  
of two regiments, the enemy took  
the offensive in the direction of  
Focsani, and pressed us back across  
the Etylades river.

**GERMAN REPORT**

A German official message, by  
wireless, states:—

We continue to advance in the  
Sereth and Suczava valleys, and in  
the mountains, despite the stubborn  
resistance.

Renewed Rumanian attacks in the  
Putna valley severely broke down.  
The Prussians and the Bavarians  
stormed the Russian positions to the  
north of Focsani taking 1,300 pri-  
soners and thirteen guns.

**GERMANY AND HOSPITAL SHIPS.**

**RESULT OF SPANISH  
REPRESENTATIONS.**

MADRID, August 7.

As a result of Spanish representa-  
tions Germany has agreed to guar-  
antee safe conduct to hospital ships  
provided that Spanish naval officers  
are aboard and that it should be  
guaranteed that only sick and  
wounded should be carried.

**THE FIRST STANDARD SHIP.**

London, August 7.

In the House of Commons, Sir  
L. Chiozza Money stated that the  
first standard ship would be com-  
pleted this month. It would have a  
deadweight capacity of 8,000 tons.  
It would not be desirable to give the  
speed.

(Continued on Page 51.)

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THE SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office 87, GORDON'S BUILDING, HONGKONG, on WEDNESDAY, August 15th, 1917 at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers and Statement of Accounts to May 31st, 1917. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from August 6th to 15th, 1917, both days inclusive.

GORDON &amp; CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2013

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Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2012

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## THE NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

## ONCE A TEACHER IN JAPAN.

## INTRODUCED MILITARY TRAINING IN JAPANESE SCHOOLS.

In Dr. George Michaelis, who has been chosen to succeed Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg as Imperial Chancellor of Germany, the *Asahi* recognizes a former teacher in the German School in Kanda, Tokyo, and the man who introduced into the Japanese school system the idea of military training that every Japanese school boy of to-day goes through.

Thirty years ago Dr. Michaelis came out to Japan as a young man to become principal of the German School, which was supported by the German Society of Japan. Among his students were boys who have become prominent men in the public life of this country, including Mr. Arimatsu, director of the Bureau of Legislation in the present Cabinet and personal adviser to Count Terauchi, and Professor Mukai former member of the faculty of Keio University.

Professor Mukai was interviewed by an *Asahi* reporter on the day Dr. Michaelis' appointment was announced here, and gave some of his reminiscences of the new Chancellor's stay in Japan.

## CAME YOUNG AND SINGLE.

"He came to Japan, if I remember rightly, in 1885," Professor Mukai said. "He was rather young, and unmarried. He came out through the influence of either Prince Ito or Viscount Aoki, both since dead. He taught law and political economy. As he was still young it seemed to me that his knowledge was not deep, but he was spiritual and

looked a man of steady character. A little after he came here, for some reason I was dismissed from the school. Then the authorities of the school advised me to return to school, and one day Dr. Michaelis visited me personally and earnestly advised me to go back. At any rate, as the head master of the school, he wanted to know if I would return, and offered to change the schedule of lesson hours if I would go back. Despite his advice I did not return, but I continued to be on intimate terms with him while he was here.

"I remember many anecdotes about him. One German teacher who was employed at the school through the German Legation, after Dr. Michaelis, got a monthly salary of ¥400. Dr. Michaelis was introduced by an individual like Prince Ito, but not through the legation, and did not care at first much for his salary, and was receiving Yen 250. But seeing that his colleague, who came after him, received ¥400, Michaelis was not satisfied. One day he visited Prince Ito personally and frankly stated the situation and requested an increase of salary. Prince Ito granted his request at once and he got the same salary as his colleague.

## STUDENTS LIKED HIM.

"He was very popular with his students, who liked to attend his lectures. He came first on a contract of three years, but the contract was prolonged by two more years at the desire of the school authorities. He was the man who first introduced into his school a system of military drill for boys, and this is now universally practiced at every school for boys in this country. He was very fond of exercise, and often took part in games with his students. He was short, yet strong. He was a very fast runner, and could beat any of his students easily, but when he was running a race with his students he never out-ran them, but always allowed one or two to finish ahead of him so as to encourage the boys.

"Since he returned home I have not heard much from him. At any rate he was an interesting character when he was out here."

## MADMAN WHO CONDEMNED. BELGIUM.

The condemnation by the Berlin First Landgericht of the notorious Dr. Ivers to nine months' imprisonment for having extorted from the mother of a soldier 120,000 marks under threat, coupled with the evidence offered by the defence that he is a chronic alcoholic and morphine-maniac, throws a lurid light on German official investigations in Belgium as published in the German White Book.

Dr. Ivers was specially appointed to direct those inquiries; it was he who claimed to have discovered documentary evidence of the existence of Belgian franc-tireurs; he presided over the commission of inquiry into the horrors of Louvain. This man, whose findings were accepted without question by the German Government, who presided over innumerable courts martial in Belgium, on whose condemnation hundreds of Belgians have been shot or imprisoned, was thus described by the judge—

"He has trampled underfoot, in the just of lucid, the sacred function, with which he was invested. He acted in a way which, thank God, this tribunal has rarely seen exemplified. He abused in most outrageous fashion the affection of a mother and holy sentiments of the Catholic religion."

The defence stated that Dr. Ivers was one of those men "who could never work until they were half drunk." Medical testimony gave it that he was not a Vollmenschen—that he was a degenerate, in fact; that "he possessed defects and vices which rendered all moral resistance very difficult for him."

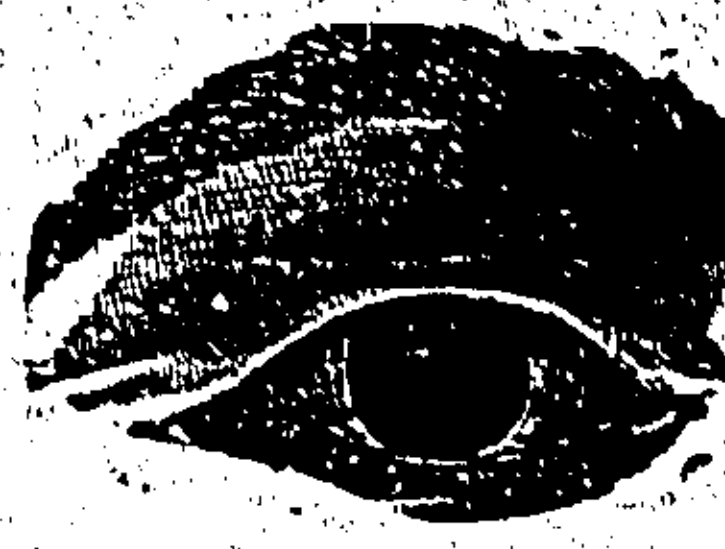
The Dutch review, *Von Onzen Tijd*, commenting upon the case, says that no one will read the declaration of the Court when passing sentence "that, in inflicting punishment, it had taken into account the services rendered by the accused to his country," without a shudder as they think of the fate of the unhappy Belgians who had to submit to the judgment of such a monster.

The condemnation of Dr. Ivers, continues the Dutch review, damns the German White Book for ever. Not a word of the findings can be accepted, for the doctor's colleagues must have known that they were working with a madman, who never appeared among them unless he was drunk.

"Should not there be an inquiry into the character of those who sat with Dr. Ivers on the commission? Is there no one in Germany who is horrified at the idea of a judge condemning innocent people in the blind fury of alcoholism? Is there nobody there who thinks of his victims?"

"There are several neutral people," the review concludes, "who refuse to believe it possible that such horrors could have been committed as reported from Belgium. What has been revealed before the Landgericht in Berlin, which by the condemnation of Dr. Ivers, proves the existence of a judicial system hitherto inconceivable."

## INTIMATIONS



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Edwards Dock, No. 11, Wharfedale	77	12	12	12	12
Edwards Dock, No. 12, Wharfedale	77	12	12	12	12
Edwards Dock, No. 13, Wharfedale	77	12	12	12	12
Edwards Dock, No. 14, Wharfedale	77	12	12	12	12
Edwards Dock, No. 15, Wharfedale	77	12	12	12	12
Edwards Dock, No. 16, Wharfedale	77	12	12	12	12
Edwards Dock, No. 17, Wharfedale	77	12	12	12	12
Edwards Dock, No. 18, Wharfedale	77	12	12	12	12
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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (see account of the concerned), on

## FRIDAY,

the 10th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A CONSIGNMENT OF TOBACCONISTS' SUNDRIES, Consisting of—

Types of all Description, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Ladies Purse, Military Hair Brushes, &c., &c., &c.

Also  
A number of Japanese Tea and Coffee Sets, Screens, Carved Nikko Tables, &c., &c., &c.

And  
One Motor Cycle, 3 H. P. in good running order.

Terms:—Cash.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (see account of the concerned), on

## SATURDAY,

the 11th August, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD LINEN, Consisting of—

Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Turkish Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, White Shirtings, &c., &c., &c.

Also  
A CONSIGNMENT OF BRASS AND KINKOSAN WARE, Consisting of—  
Ash Trays, Jardiniere, Flower Holders, Lacquer Burners, Vases, Finger Bowls, Ornaments, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS:—Cash.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

## MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria Hongkong viz—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1886.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$24.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—875 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$2.75. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK, or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers, Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1777

## FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell—

(see account of the concerned), at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, ONE 16 BORE HAMMERLESS GUN BY "BLAND"

In Good Condition.

Terms:—at usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1779

## AUCTION.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & Co. in pursuance of an Order

of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon)

## MONDAY,

the 9th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Dupont Street, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yau-mat, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 209.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Prison) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4800 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator or to the Undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1839

Don't Worry!  
Here's  
**KEATING'S**  
KILLS  
BUGS  
FLEAS MOTHS  
BEETLES  
TINS 3/6

## SILIMPON (SEBATTIE) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bankers) or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compared favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bankers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibutu Bay (Sebatik Harbour). Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited. 1027

**HIMROD'S**  
Gives Instant Relief  
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from  
**ASTHMA INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, OR ORDINARY COUGH.**  
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unique.  
HIMROD'S  
CURE FOR ASTHMA

**MARTIN'S**  
**APOLASTER**  
PILLS  
The New French Remedy  
THERAPION No. 1  
THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3  
THERAPION  
CURE FOR ALL

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY**  
**THERAPION No. 1**  
**THERAPION No. 2**  
**THERAPION No. 3**  
**THERAPION**  
CURE FOR ALL

## THE GERMANY OF TO-DAY.

### INTERVIEW WITH DIPLOMAT FROM BERLIN.

[BY J. C. SEORCE, SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY NEWS AND LEADER"]

General, June 13th: Pub.

in London, June 23rd.

I have just had a long conversation with Mr. C. Fouchard, who until two days ago was the Minister of the Republic of Haiti at the Court of the Kaiser. "I found it difficult," he began, "to believe that the people I saw in Berlin a few days ago were in the main composed of the same elements as those who entered the world war so light-heartedly. The failure of the German army to defeat the enemy promptly was the first disillusionment which the German people suffered; the latest disillusionment has been the failure of the submarine to starve England and force the Allies to conclude peace within the stipulated period of three months. Let there be no doubt on this latter point."

When unlimited submarine warfare was initiated early in the year, everyone honestly believed that the death-knell of the enemies of the Fatherland had been sounded. The stipulated time has passed, and England still survives. "I must state frankly that the official classes still profess undiminished faith in the submarine. Whether this is bluff or not is hard to say."

Herr Zimmermann, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whom I saw before I left Berlin, expressed regret that the unlimited use of the submarine should have led to so great an extension of the conflict, but added:—"The principle of self-preservation must predominate. Let me assure you of one thing: we are so far entirely satisfied with the results of the submarine warfare. The losses of submarines sustained are infinitesimal compared with the successes achieved."

### WAR WEARINESS AND PEACE AIMS.

Another topic raised in this conversation with the Foreign Secretary was the burning one of Alsace-Lorraine. Let me say at once that German official opinion is at present inflexible on this question, and I think it reflects the view generally held in Germany. At the same time I noted a tendency among some of the great financiers and merchant princes towards a willingness to try and make a "compromise" with France on this vexed question. "These people are disposed to urge the Government to offer part of Lorraine to France on the understanding, of course, that France gives compensation in the way of colonies."

On the other hand, everyone in Germany, from the Emperor downwards is thoroughly sick of the war. It may seem ridiculous to Allied conceptions, but I have reason to believe that the official German idea of peace is really summed up in the formula, "No annexations, no indemnities." The German Government thinks that the status quo ante bellum is the only basis upon which a durable peace can be obtained, and the only basis upon which it is prepared to make peace. Some sort of vague idea subsists that the Allies, more particularly Great Britain, should compensate Belgium for the material damages which resulted from the German invasion. I think that the German Government, in its anxiety to end the slaughter, is simply yielding to the pressure of a public opinion which persistently and loudly calls for peace.

### HUNGER THE PEACE STIMULANT.

"Hunger is the great stimulant of the growing peace movement among the working classes," Germany is not yet confronted with famine, but a very large proportion of her population do actually experience the physical pangs of hunger. Just before I left Berlin I called to say good-bye to some German friends whom, as it happened, I had not seen since last November. I was surprised at the change in their appearance. They had grown quite thin and weak—under-nourishment.

With difficulty. It all depends upon the blockade. If the blockade is broken either from the sea or from the East, Germany can hold out for years, unless defeated in the field. If the blockade still grips her, she may still hold out, but with the greatest difficulty, because even at the moment her agony is intense."

### CAN THEY HOLD OUT?

Can Germany hold out another winter? was the question I asked in conclusion. M. Fouchard's reply, given after some thought, was—

"With difficulty. It all depends upon the blockade. If the blockade is broken either from the sea or from the East, Germany can hold out for years, unless defeated in the field. If the blockade still grips her, she may still hold out, but with the greatest difficulty, because even at the moment her agony is intense."

My own opinion is that there is no likelihood of a revolution in that country, at least during the war. Apart from the national German characteristics, the great bulk of the German people have not yet lost faith in their Government, nor do they blame that Government for their present sufferings and misery. The poor widow who has lost her husband and her sons at the war, the cripple who cokes out a half-starved existence upon his pension, the soldier in the trenches do not yet fix the responsibility for the war upon their Government or upon the Kaiser.

Until the people acquire the conviction that the German Government provoked the war and that the Hohenzollern dynasty constitutes an insuperable obstacle to the resumption of normal relations between Germany and the greater part of Europe and the United States, no revolution may be anticipated. It must be confessed that the German Government has won the confidence of the working classes by the apparent and perhaps sincere endeavour it has made throughout the war to treat all classes alike. The rich, of course, by reason of their wealth, suffer a great deal less than the poor, but so far as the Government is concerned, all classes are treated alike.

No anti-dynastic movement of any great importance is noticeable in Germany.

During the past few weeks another attempt to start a violent "annexation" pan-German campaign has been made. No one in Germany pays much heed to it, because, as I have already indicated, the old war fever has long since vanished. Three weeks ago official Germany attached enormous importance to the Stockholm conference, and the conclusion of a separate peace with Russia was thought, to say the least, extremely probable. The fear is now entertained, however, that the strong Entente influences at work in Petrograd will effectively prevent the conclusion of a separate peace; but on the other hand, there is a firm conviction in German government and military circles that Russia as a combatant has ceased to count.

The German War Office estimates the number of Russian deserters at 1,500,000. The German policy of fraternising at the front has occasioned the greatest satisfaction. The German General Staff will make its plans for the future—whether rightly or wrongly is another matter—on the assumption that the Russian Army is exhausted and unwilling to fight.

In spite of the anxieties of the moment, the German Government, I believe, in the spirit of true German foresight, are pushing ahead with their "after-the-war" plans. The German official world, does not attach much importance to the "trade war" threats which are made in Entente countries. Hatred of Germany and German methods which prevail here is regarded as being largely artificial, provoked and fanned by the Press.

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?  
CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet, and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

was unmistakably falling on their constitutions and frames. People constantly drop down in the streets from sheer inanition, and the food scarcity and inferior quality of the food have provoked a great amount of sickness and disease.

Just as I was leaving the railway station at Berlin for the frontier my eye fell upon a giant poster—signed, I think, by the Military Governor of Berlin—which throws a significant light upon internal conditions. I do not remember exactly the text, but it ran something like this—

Danger from within threatens the Fatherland. Incendiaries are everywhere at their cowardly work, and generally it would seem that the worst elements of the country are abroad. Germans of all classes and of both sexes must gather round their authorities in defence of the Fatherland.

### REVOLUTION UNLIKELY.

My own opinion is that there is no likelihood of a revolution in that country, at least during the war. Apart from the national German characteristics, the great bulk of the German people have not yet lost faith in their Government, nor do they blame that Government for their present sufferings and misery. The poor widow who has lost her husband and her sons at the war, the cripple who cokes out a half-starved existence upon his pension, the soldier in the trenches do not yet fix the responsibility for the war upon their Government or upon the Kaiser.

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## CONDITIONS OF COMMERCE

### IN JAVA.

A correspondent, over the signature of "Britisher," writes a long letter on this subject to the "Singapore Free Press" in the course of which he says—

I hold no brief for "the Dutch" but since one correspondent has seen fit to venture what seems to be an opinion based on far too little direct contact with the people to be of real value, it seems only fair that another who has apparently had much greater opportunity of forming a sound judgment should say so, when he reads a letter of the type of that of your correspondent and finds that his own experience does not lend support to the view that apparently it is intended to convey.

My business is almost entirely with "the Dutch" in the Dutch Indies (from memory I believe there are roughly 70,000 in Java; out of a total population of about 32,000,000, mostly, of course, Javanese) and I can honestly say that generally speaking I have found "the Dutch" as fair and reasonable to do business with as any other people. True, one does meet those who are unreasonable at times, but can your correspondent tell me of any country where those of this ilk are not to be found?

With regard to the statement that "the Dutchman" does not recognise that the only terms available in the present state of Britain's export trade are "lowest current prices for earliest possible delivery," it may interest your correspondent to know that fully 75 per cent. of my firm's indents have been going forward on that basis practically from the commencement of the War. I can, of course only speak of the conditions as I have found them in this respect in regard to our own business and we have even in these times quite a lot of competition to face, and until just recently would-be speculators and "cornerers."

When I first went to Java my experience was that "the Dutch" were difficult to do business with, conservative, not by any means inclined to receive the "foreigner" with open arms, seemingly inclined to be too readily suspicious; and (to their credit) anxious to send all indents possible to their home-land. It was not by any means always a matter of price and price alone, and I could give many instances in support of this.

Despite these things I found that once the confidence of the people was gained, business progressed continuously and satisfactorily. Now we have a far larger turnover in this territory than any other "foreign" (to them) house in our way of business.

I quite agree with your correspondent when he says that British manufacturers have done wonders during the war to keep their customers supplied; one sees evidence of this nearly everywhere.

To Britishers anxious to develop business in Java I would say—Do not be discouraged by what someone else may tell you; find out the conditions for yourself on the spot. Give sympathetic ear when your prospective customer advances what may be undoubtedly to him good reasons for withholding business, remembering that if you do not, your competitor of some other nation will; and remove the difficulty if you can—there is generally as much to be said from his point of view as from yours when the two do not agree. Do not give your indenter the impression that you regard as "unnecessary troubles" extra work which may pave the way to increased business, even though at the time you may not be certain that it will do so. Last, but not least, remember that you are a "foreigner" to the people you are endeavouring to develop business relations with and let your demeanour be rather that of the guest than otherwise when you visit the island.

If my experience counts for anything, these things will secure the goodwill of most of the buyers, and when you have secured their confidence you will not find it difficult to develop your business, that is if you are in a position to deal with the business at all.

A point it seems to me, we have all to remember is that in pre-war days we were generally and surreptitiously held up to naughts by the enemy as "an effete people" who could not or would not do what this buyer wanted in many cases because it "was too much trouble," "we were lacking in ability and therefore unable to do it," "too independent and fond of ease," and the like. "The Dutch" lived next door to these people and if they had these things dinned into their ears so often and were given evidence so often of enemy readiness to do any rate try, and leaving no stone unturned in the trying, it was necessary, to do the thing we said or left to be inferred, "couldn't be done," that they almost came to believe them in many cases it is not greatly to be wondered at.

Volunteer: "We want to go to the front at once, Sir!"  
Officers (good-humouredly): "Albin good time, my lads! You must first get into perfect condition, like 'Johnnie Walker.' Then you'll be in front—and not easily shifted."

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label," 6 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label," 10 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label," 12 years old.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agent's General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.  
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND.

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## INTIMATIONS



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**WATSON'S**  
OLD  
**BROWN BRANDY**  
**E**  
QUALITY.  
25 YEARS IN WOOD.  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
TELEPHONE No. 616.

## To-day's Advertisements

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE  
COMPANY LIMITED.

MESSRS. RUTHERFORD & SWIRE  
have this day been appointed  
GENERAL AGENTS of the above  
Company for Fire Insurance for Hong-  
kong and China.

By Order of the Board of Directors.  
C. H. P. RAY,  
per pro. General Manager.  
Hongkong, August 8, 1917.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
(ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

## FRIDAY,

the 10th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
ABOUT TWO THOUSAND  
BURMA CHEROOTS.  
Terms—as usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, August 8, 1917.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
(ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

## TUESDAY,

the 14th August, 1917, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND  
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,  
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,  
PICTURES, etc., etc.

As follows:—  
Two Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs  
and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Fur-  
niture, comprising Double and Single  
Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bed-  
steads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagon,  
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs,  
Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,  
Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware,  
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc.,  
Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and  
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated  
Ware, etc.  
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood  
and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Black-  
wood Furniture, including Large  
Overmantel, Engraving, Pictures, etc.,  
etc. Teak and Netting.  
A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets,  
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,  
Bed Quilts, etc.

Also  
One BAROGRAPH in perfect Work-  
ing Order.  
PIANO by The Robinson Piano Co.  
Collard & Collard.  
" Rosendanz.  
" Schindmayer & Soehne,  
Stuttgart.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, August 8, 1917.

## THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.  
FRIDAY, August 10—  
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Tobacco, etc.,  
Sundries, etc. at Messrs. Hughes  
and Houghs.  
SATURDAY, August 11—  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household  
Linens, Brass-ware, etc., at Messrs.  
Hughes and Houghs.  
MONDAY, August 13—  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank  
Dividend due.  
2 p.m.—Auction of No. 7 Queen's Road  
Central at Messrs. Hughes and  
Houghs.  
WEDNESDAY, August 15—  
H.K. Tramway Co's. Dividend due.  
11.30 a.m.—H.K. Steel Foundry Co's.  
Meeting.  
THURSDAY, August 16—  
12.15 p.m.—British Traders' Insurance  
Co's. Extraordinary Meeting.  
MONDAY, August 27—  
Noon.—Auction of Kowloon Island  
Lot No. 20 at Mr. Geo. F. Lammer's  
Sales Rooms.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, August 8, 1917.

## THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH.

THE Committee which the Govern-  
ment appointed some time ago to  
enquire into the teaching of the  
English language to Chinese boys in  
the Government Schools of the  
Colony and to examine the question  
whether, by a reduction in the  
number of other subjects, more time  
can be devoted to such teaching, has  
reported on many things outside the  
scope of the reference, and but  
scarcely dealt with the main question.  
The appointment of this Committee  
was a sequel to some comments  
made in the Legislative Council.  
Speaking on behalf of the Unofficial  
Members, the Hon. Mr. LAU CHU  
PAK said:—

"Turning to the question of the teach-  
ing of Chinese boys in English, we also  
agree that the methods in vogue may  
well be looked into and improved. Given  
the same length of time for schooling,  
and the same standard of education, the  
Chinese boys learning English nowadays  
do not as a rule speak and write the lan-  
guage as well as the students of a decade  
or two ago. The reason, we should say,  
that too many subjects are crammed  
into the heads of the present day  
students before they have had a proper  
grounding in the fundamental elements  
of the language. At any rate English  
not being their mother tongue, the  
Chinese student cannot be expected to  
learn it with the same facility as the  
English students taught under the same  
system. We commend this important  
question to the careful attention of the  
authorities interested. We say important  
last, Sir, because, on the present day  
students the Courts here more or less  
depend for the supply in future of  
competent interpreters and translators,  
and the University for qualified under-  
graduates."

We notice that the Director of  
EDUCATION, alluding in his Annual  
Report to this complaint, briefly  
mentions in one paragraph the  
subjects taught in Queen's College,  
and in the next paragraph says:  
"The call of the war has adversely  
affected the staff of English teachers  
and has drained the Establishment  
of English-speaking masters." It is  
curious that little or nothing is said  
in the Report of the Committee of  
Inquiry about the influence of the  
war on the efficiency of the schools.  
We note merely at parenthetical  
reference to this "drain" in Part IV  
of the Report, when the Committee  
say: "The Staff is defective in two  
respects. The proportion of masters  
to pupils is too low (even when not,  
as at present, reduced by absentees on  
war service), and the classes are too  
big." We had gathered the impres-  
sion from the speechifying at the  
school prize-givings that this is an old  
complaint which has been remedied  
to a large extent in recent years,  
especially at Queen's College. If  
there has been any reversion in this  
respect to the old state of things,  
it is to be regretted that the Com-  
mittee did not emphasise the point  
by a table of comparative statistics.  
The Committee express themselves  
satisfied with the curriculum in the  
District Schools—i.e. Ellis Kadoorie,  
Saiyungpan, Yaumati and Wantai  
—and do not recommend any  
change in the present arrangement;  
nor do the Committee consider that  
too many subjects other than  
English are being taught, or that  
too much time is devoted to such  
subjects. But in the very next  
paragraph they recommend that the  
learning of poetry by heart should

not be taught, except where the  
English Staff can spare time to take  
the subject. On the Commercial Side  
of Queen's College the Committee  
recommend that Book-keeping should  
be no longer taught, and that some  
reduction should be made in the  
hours devoted to the study of  
Chinese; the time thus saved to be  
devoted to the teaching of English.  
They also recommend that Commer-  
cial Geography should be  
dropped, and that the general course  
in Geography for the University  
Senior Examination should be  
substituted. No change in the  
curriculum is proposed for the Full  
Side of the Upper School. "These  
are not sweeping changes," the  
Committee say, "and apart from  
them we recommend no modification  
of the curriculum." The Committee  
find the methods of teaching  
employed to be good in themselves,  
"although often applied by the  
Chinese masters in too mechanical a  
manner"; while the methods of the  
English Staff seem "perfectly  
adequate and modern," and the  
Committee find no cause of complaint  
in this respect. In short, the Com-  
mittee's findings on the complaint  
voiced by the Hon. Mr. LAU CHU  
PAK are practically equivalent  
to a verdict that there is  
no very substantial foundation  
in fact. That we take it is, what  
the following paragraph in the Report  
is intended to convey: "The schools  
we have been considering provide an  
eight years' course for Chinese boys,  
by the results of which they can fairly  
be judged. It is not fair to judge  
them—as is sometimes done—by the  
attainments of candidates for employ-  
ment who cannot produce evidence  
of having completed the course. A  
formal certificate is given to every boy  
who has completed it." Judging from  
our own experience of applicants for  
employment this paragraph gives  
a very necessary word of caution.  
It is as unfair to judge a school  
by the attainments of a boy who  
has taken but half the course of  
instruction as it is to judge the  
workmanship of a firm by the  
standard reached by a youth who  
has not completed his apprenticeship.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Hongkong Police Reserves are  
giving a concert to-night at the Head-  
quarters Club at 9 p.m. If it proves  
successful it will probably be the fore-  
runner of a series.

One pair of binoculars from  
"Anonymous" is now to be added to the  
list of glasses received for forwarding to  
the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field  
Glass Fund. Glasses to be included in  
the parcel now awaiting despatch should  
reach the Hon. Secretary not later than  
10th August.

A return is issued weekly by the  
Medical Officer of Health showing the  
number of cases of communicable disease  
in the Colony. The return for last  
week has "nil" written across it. In  
other words there was not a single case  
of communicable disease reported in  
the Colony last week.

Mr. Coleman, of the Green Island  
Lighthouse, has received from the  
Secretary to the War Office an in-  
formation that his son, Captain F. A.  
Coleman, Royal Flying Corps, was  
admitted to the New Zealand Station-  
ary Hospital on August 6th suffering  
from a gunshot wound in the fore-  
head, and injury to his left arm.  
The injuries are happily "slight."  
Captain Coleman left Hongkong with  
the first contingent of Volunteers.

The Water Return dated 1st  
August, 1917, shows that on that  
date there was a considerably larger  
supply of water in the City and Hill  
district than on the same day last  
year, the figures being 1,279.09 mil-  
lions of gallons as against 768.78  
millions. On the other hand the  
consumption during July was less  
this year than last, the figures being  
183.76 millions of gallons and 199.36  
millions respectively. It is curious  
to note that the storage at Kowloon  
on August 1st was exactly the same  
as on that date last year.

## CHINESE AFFAIRS.

## ["Chinese Mail" Service.]

INDISPOSITION OF THE ACTING  
PRESIDENT.

PEKING, August 7.  
Acting President, Feng Kuo Chang,  
is suffering from dysentery.  
Chinese and foreign doctors are  
attending him.

## PRESIDENT LI YUAN HUNG.

PEKING, August 7.  
The Premier yesterday personally  
called upon President Li-Yuan Hung  
to inquire as to his health.

## THE PROPOSED SENATE.

PEKING, August 7.  
Fifteen provinces have now report-  
ed in favour of the Provisional  
Senate.

## THE BANK OF CHINA.

PEKING, August 7.  
Over 100 persons will be dismissed  
by the new Governor of the Bank of  
China, including many Cantonese.

## (Router's Service to the China Mail.)

## AN ALLIED LOAN TO CHINA.

TIENTSIN, August 7.  
The Acting Premier has conferred  
with the Allied Diplomats regarding  
an Allied loan to China.

The Chinese Government is making  
the fullest military preparations.

THE NORTH POINT BATHING  
BEACH.

With reference to the criticism  
of the arrangements made by the  
authorities for public bathing at  
North Point, which appeared in our  
columns a short time ago, in which  
the slipshod appearance of the facili-  
ties provided was commented upon,  
it is pleasing to be able to state that,  
on paying a further visit recently,  
our representative noticed that many  
improvements have been made. A  
fresh water shower bath has been  
erected and notice boards, placed in  
prominent positions, warn bathers of  
barnacle-covered rocks and such like.  
An alert attendant was on duty and  
the beach was excellently cleaned  
from the small sharp stones pre-  
viously noticed. On the whole, the  
place adequately meets requirements,  
with the exception perhaps, that a  
few additional dressing boxes would  
be appreciated. There is not much  
room, but it would be possible to  
put up another structure similar to  
that which now exists, to the east  
of the diving pier.

A RECORD SUMMER PREDICTED  
FOR JAPAN.

The Imperial Observatory at Tokyo  
reports that the summer heat of this  
year may equal the record of 1886 when  
the temperature of 98.9 degrees was re-  
corded in July. It is said that the  
present indications are that this summer  
will be one of the record hot seasons,  
and during August a severe heat may be  
experienced.

One report says that the numerous  
spots now observed in the sun may be  
causing the present heat-wave. Every  
eleven years the spots appear in the sun,  
and this year many small spots are seen  
in the sun at present.

## ANOTHER SCRAP OF PAPER.

The Germans base their historical  
claims on Alsace on the Treaty of  
Verdun, signed in the year 943, only  
ten and a half centuries ago, when the  
sons of Charlemagne divided up their  
father's empire, and the kingdom of  
Lorraine, now extinct, was founded as  
a buffer State between the Franks  
and the Germans. The French now  
remind them that if ancient deeds and  
compact should be produced to settle  
the fate of modern communities, they  
have a much more valid claim in the  
Treaty signed on May 22, 1774, between  
Louis XV. and Frederick II. called  
the Great by the Germans and Carle-  
by for this treaty the King of Prussia,  
in exchange for the assistance of the  
French King against Austria, guaranteed  
himself "perpetual possession of Alsace."

## SUMMARY COURT.

CLAIM AGAINST AN INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

In the Summary Court this morning,  
before Mr. Justice Compton, the  
Yuen Fong firm claimed from the  
Shanghai Fire and Marine Insurance  
Co., Ltd., the sum of \$500, being loss  
sustained by the plaintiff under a policy  
of fire insurance upon a house belonging  
to the plaintiff insured with the defend-  
ant firm under date of March 8, 1916.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by  
Mr. Leo D'Almada, appeared for the  
plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed  
by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master  
appeared for the Defendant.

Mr. Alabaster after reading the  
endorsement on the writ which was  
issued on March 19th, 1917, stated that  
the house insured was destroyed by fire  
on April 20th, 1916, and the insurance  
money had not been paid  
and that the policy provided,  
under clause 3 (c) that the said  
policy should not, under any circum-  
stances, cover loss or damages by fire  
occasioned by or under consequences  
of rebellion, insurrection, riot, civil  
commotion, hostilities or any military  
or any usurped power whatsoever.

Continuing, Mr. Alabaster said that  
on April 18th, 1915, an attack was made  
on the troops in Kowloon. He  
believed Lung Chai Kwong's forces  
were in Kowloon and an army, styled  
the Republican army, was attacked—it  
might have been the other way about, he  
was not sure. The attackers, in the first  
place, gained the upper hand, but the  
defenders being reinforced, they drove  
them out again. The whole of the  
disturbances subsided in the forenoon of  
April 20th, and no fire took place during  
any of those disturbances, certainly not  
the fire with which the case was con-  
cerned. As one might expect, during  
this period the shops and the streets  
were closed and barred, and the people  
remained, as much as possible, indoors.

On the evening of the 20th April there  
being no light, the electric light plant  
not working, an assistant in a barber's  
shop lit a lamp and that lamp fell down  
blazing, and set fire to the surrounding  
furniture. The barber was at the back  
of the shop and the shop was closed,  
but the foki who lit the lamp called out  
to the barber who, attracted by his call,  
ran into the shop, where the lamp was  
and found the blazing lamp on the floor.  
He tried to put it out, but was not suc-  
cessful. He then opened the shop and  
ran into the street and raised the  
alarm. That fire spread and burned a  
number of houses including that of the  
plaintiff. Mr. Alabaster said that he  
was prepared to bring witnesses, and  
if this story was believed, it appeared to  
him that the question as to whether  
the clause in the Policy applied, would  
not arise. An enquiry was held by the  
Chambers of Commerce and it was re-  
ported that at least one Insurance Com-  
pany paid a claim, but this company has  
refused to pay.

Mr. Potter here interposed and stated  
that what other Insurance Companies  
did, or reports of Insurance Companies,  
was not evidence.  
At this point a lengthy argument took  
place on technical points of procedure,  
at the conclusion of which Mr. Potter  
pointed out to his Lordship that the  
Company he represented would never  
have disputed the claim but that there  
were about 14 other companies  
concerned in claims of a like nature and  
arising from the same cause, involving  
a total sum of about \$28,000. It was  
obvious, that in the present disturbed  
state of China no Insurance Company  
would dream of covering risks of fire under  
such circumstances. It was a matter  
of great importance to the defendant  
and other companies and that was the  
reason why this case was being fought.

His Lordship remarked that although  
the Insurance Companies concerned  
refused at first to pay claims caused by  
the earthquake at San Francisco, they  
subsequently all paid the claims made  
upon them and thereby strengthened  
their positions considerably.

Mr. Potter said that he did not think  
the circumstances of an earthquake  
could be compared with a rebellion in  
China.

The Manager of the Kowloon  
Electric Company then went into the  
witness box and gave evidence of the  
disturbances in Kowloon. After  
hearing further evidence the case was  
adjourned until to-morrow.

## SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's  
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea  
Remedy because it relieves cramps  
in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker  
than any preparation they can com-  
pound. It can be brought from any  
chemist. A bottle will keep for years,  
and no home is complete without it.  
For sale by all Chemists and Store-  
keepers.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## LARCENY FROM A WOMAN.

Whilst a Chinese woman was  
walking in Lyndhurst Terrace yester-  
day, a coolie snatched her handbag  
from her hand and ran away. The  
woman immediately raised an alarm  
and a district watchman started in  
pursuit of the thief. "An exciting  
chase ensued and the fugitive was  
finally caught by a lunkong, the stolen  
handbag being found in his jacket  
pocket."

When the coolie was brought  
before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning  
he pleaded not guilty. After  
evidence was heard, however, his  
Worship sentenced the defendant to  
three months' hard labour and  
twelve strokes of the birch.

AN ALLEGED THEFT OF  
LEMONS.

A chair coolie was brought before  
Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning on  
a charge of stealing lemons from the  
garden of No. 69, Robinson Road.

In answer to the charge the defen-  
dant explained that the lemons had  
blown to the ground and he had  
merely picked them up.  
As the complainant did not appear  
to prosecute the case the defendant  
was discharged with a caution.

## THEFT FROM A SAMPAN.

Before Mr. Wood this morning a  
Chinese coolie pleaded guilty to steal-  
ing a jacket from a sampan and was  
sentenced to fourteen days' hard  
labour.

## NO IMPORT PERMIT.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared in Mr.  
Dyer Ball's Court this morning to  
defend a Chinese boarding house  
runner who was charged with at-  
tempting to import 416 tins of silver  
sycee without an import permit from  
the Superintendent of Imports and  
Exports.

On Mr. Lo's application the case  
was adjourned, bail being fixed at  
\$100.

## A CHARGE OF ABDUCTION.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morn-  
ing a decrepit old Chinese woman,  
who was extradited from Macao, was  
charged with the abduction of a small  
boy from Hongkong.

His Worship formally adjourned  
the case until next Thursday.

ALLEGED ASSAULT OF A  
EUROPEAN WOMAN.

Mrs. F. L. Everett, of No. 8 Bonham  
Road, this morning appeared before Mr.  
A. Dyer Ball as complainant against  
three Chinese women residing at No.  
63 Pokfulam Road, whom she charged  
with having assaulted her on the 31st  
ult. and also with behaving in a dis-  
orderly manner by using abusive and  
insulting language on the same date.

His Worship informed the complain-  
ant that the first defendant had taken  
out a cross-summons against her in  
which she also preferred a charge  
of assault and both the complainant and  
the defendants pleaded not guilty to  
their respective charges.

Mr. Everett entered the box and  
deposed that until the 30th ultimo  
she resided at No. 53 Pokfulam Road  
ground floor. The defendants occupied  
the first floor of the premises. When  
the complainant moved to Bonham  
Road on the 30th ultimo she sent a  
carpenter to her former dwelling to  
remove several patent locks. The locks  
were the property of the previous tenant  
and had been left on the premises with  
the understanding that the witness  
return them when she moved. The  
carpenter removed all the locks except  
the lock on the front door. The defen-  
dants had objected to his removing this  
lock and informed him that if he removed  
the lock and anything was stolen from  
their dwelling they would hold him  
responsible. The carpenter explained  
the situation to the witness, but as  
there were bolts on the front door of  
the ground floor flat, the witness in-  
structed the carpenter to return to the  
premises the following day and remove  
the lock regardless of the defendants'  
protests. At an appointed hour the  
witness met the carpenter at her former  
residence. The carpenter was already  
engaged in removing the lock and a  
crowd of Chinese gathered about him,  
were shouting at him in abusive  
language. Upon the defendant's  
arrival on the scene the crowd  
directed their abusive shouting at her.  
An altercation then arose between the  
witness and the first defendant regard-  
ing the removal of the lock. The first  
defendant and also the second and third  
defendants used abusive language to

the witness. The first defendant then  
attempted to push the witness from the  
premises. She was assisted by her two  
sisters, the second and third defendants.  
The witness was knocked against the  
door and her knees bruised. The  
defendants also injured her finger and  
tore the sleeve of her blouse. As the  
result of the assault, it had been  
necessary for the witness to see a  
doctor.

The witness then produced a letter  
from Dr. Harston which certified that  
he had treated her for the above  
mentioned injuries on the 1st inst.  
Evidence was then given by Sergeant  
Rannigan and the case was adjourned  
until Friday next.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO.,  
LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the  
shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary  
General Meeting states:—

The General Managers have now the  
pleasure to submit their annual report  
and statement of the Company's account  
made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st  
May, 1917, after allowing for interest  
Auditor's Fees and writing off depreciation  
on Company's Plant, Machinery,  
Launches and Stock, is \$19,817.93.  
This amount, together with the sum of  
\$19,548.62 undistributed profit brought  
forward from last year, makes an avail-  
able balance of \$39,366.55 which it is  
resolved to appropriate as follows:—

To place to Reserve Fund... \$ 10,000.00  
To pay a dividend of \$1.00  
per share... 7,808.00  
To carry forward to credit  
of next year's account... 21,558.55  
Auditor.—The accounts under review  
have been audited by Mr. C. Bernard  
Brown, A.C.A., who is eligible for  
re-appointment.

GORDON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong 6th Aug. 1917.

BALANCE SHEET 31st May, 1917.

	Dr.	Cr.
Share Capital		
Authorized 100,000 shares		
at \$10 each... \$1,000,000		
Issued 7,808 shares @ \$10		78,080 00
each... 78,080 00		
Mortgage Account		5,000 00
Sundry Creditors including		
Managers		50,785 72
From and Loss Account		
Balance as per		
last account \$10,548.62		
Profit for the		
year... 19,817.93		39,366 55
		\$14,802 57

## ASSETS.

Machinery, Melting  
Furnaces, Foundry  
Plant and Tools  
including Anneal-  
ing and Preheat-  
ing Chambers and  
also all rights to  
secret processes as  
per last account... \$83,838.12  
Less sold, etc... 311.25

Less Depreciation... 6,227.92

\$77,419.15

Additions during the  
year... 4,838.68

Value of 2 Launches  
as per last account... \$ 4,500.00  
Less Depreciation... 450.00

Office Furniture and  
Fixtures including  
valuable drawings  
as per last account... \$ 810.00  
Less Depreciation... 81.00

Stock in trade... \$27,649.70  
Less Depreciation... 795.89

Work in Progress... 2,853.81  
Accounts Receivable... 15,874.25  
Cash at Bank (Bank 7,271.54)  
& in hand/P/Cash 167.56

\$143,902.27

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

To Interest Account... 450.00

Auditor's Fee... 200.00

Depreciation on Machy,  
Plant, Stock, &c... 7,544.81

To Writing off old Machinery... 95.25

Profit on the year... 19,817.93

\$ 23,117.79

By Balance Working Account... \$ 23,117.79

GORDON & Co.,  
General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above  
Balance Sheet with the books and  
vouchers of the Company and have  
found it to be in accordance therewith.  
I have received all the information  
and explanations I have required.  
No depreciation has been written off Steel  
Process Patent Rights which appear in  
the books at their original cost namely  
\$21,558.55. Subject to the foregoing  
observation in my opinion the Balance  
Sheet is properly drawn so as to exhibit  
a true and correct view of the state of  
the Company's affairs according to the  
best of my information and the explana-  
tions given me, and as shown by the  
books of the Company.  
C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.  
Auditor.  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.







## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

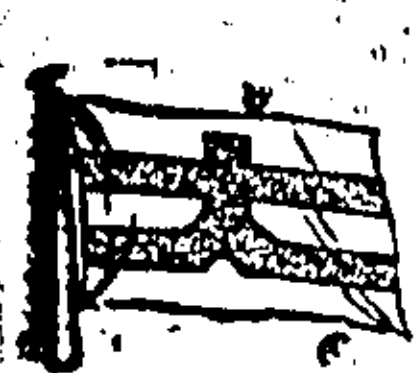
## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS  
LONDON AND BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.  
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KORE.  
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.  
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc., apply to—  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Superintendent.



## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.  
"MANILA MARU".....Thursday, 16th August at 3 p.m.  
"CHICAGO MARU".....Tuesday, 28th August at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.  
"AMARUSA MARU".....Thursday, 9th Aug. at Noon.  
"KAIJO MARU".....Sunday, 12th Aug. at Noon.  
"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 16th Aug. at 2 p.m.  
"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 16th Aug. at 2 p.m.  
\$ Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.  
\$ Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manisa, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

## "NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND").

## ROTTERDAM LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSE LLOYD").

Joint Service between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	Tons	SALES
"RINDJANI".....	8,000	15th August.
"VONDEL".....	10,000	1st September.
"ORANJE".....	8,000	12th September.
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN".....	15,000	28th September.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class passengers.  
For further particulars please apply to  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, AGENTS.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast)

For Freight & further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

For freight and further particulars apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Call on or about

For sailing dates Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG, FAHPOI & HAIPHONG	SHANTUNG	Aug. 9, Daylight
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Aug. 9, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, OKU & LOILO	TRAN	Aug. 10, at Noon
SHANGHAI	YINGTOW	Aug. 12, Daylight
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	HONGKOW	Aug. 12, at Noon
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Aug. 14, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SEIKIYO	Aug. 16, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.  
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	YUENSAI	FRIDAY, Aug. 10, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	YUENSAI	SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 p.m.

CALOUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.  
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.  
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.  
SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.  
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.  
HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when independent of others.  
BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.  
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Datu.  
TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chingdao.  
Under Straits Government Passenger Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Tel. No. 215. General Managers

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD  
AGENTS.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.  
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous depression, loss of vitality, loss of memory, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, nervousness, headache, neuralgia, vertigo, dizziness, ringing in the ears, indigestion, constipation, night sweats, muddy complexion, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bringing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, revivifies all weakening, wasting, degenerating, and failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and exhausted. VETARZO Blood Medicine. See next insertion for full particulars. Send stamped address to REMEDIES CO., 100, GLEBE ROAD, LONDON. Unemployed Vendors may try to sell you something else but extra profit is not their aim. VETARZO is the genuine best food. "VETARZO" is on Government Stamp. SOLD BY BOOTS' CASH CHEMISTS.

**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
BEST FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY—3 1/2, 6 1/2, 2 1/2, 4 1/2  
**KNIFE-BOARDS**  
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING—2 1/2, 4 1/2, 6 1/2, 8 1/2  
JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED  
BLACK LEAD MILLS, LONDON

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED—Wholesale and Retail—London

## SHIPPING

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 10th August at 12 Noon.
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgkins	FRIDAY, 17th August at 12 Noon.

## SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.  
General Managers.



## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	10th August.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	25th August.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	7th September.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	22nd September.
KOREA MARU	18,000	5th October.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	15th October.

+ Omit call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons
ANYO MARU	18,500
KIYO MARU	17,200
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.  
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.  
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—  
T. DAIGO, AGENT,  
KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	SHADO MARU, Capt. Shinohara, Tons 12,500	THURSDAY, 23rd August, at Noon.
	SHIDZUOKA MARU, Capt. Nomura, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 15th Sept. at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda, Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 17th August at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SIYO MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons 12,500	MONDAY, 13th August at 11 a.m.
	KITANO MARU, Capt. Cope, Tons 16,000	SUNDAY, 26th August at 11 a.m.
KOBE	TAISHO MARU, Capt. Ogawa, Tons 8,000	THURSDAY, 16th August.
	ASAHI MARU, Capt. Kozuka, Tons 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd August.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA.  
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE.  
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGGOK.  
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO.

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE

Wireless Telegraphy.

## EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE Via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA  
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 224 & 225.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

## THE Steamship "TENYO MARU."

The above named Steamer having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside on SUNDAY, 5th August at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 10th August, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown. All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown where they will be examined on 14th August at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognized if filed after the 25th August, 1917.  
T. DAIGO, Agent.  
Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2018

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

## S.S. "VENEZUELA"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 13th August, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within 8 months of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after August 14th, 1917 will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter signature immediately.

B. C. MORTON, General Agent.

Hongkong, August 7, 1917. 2019

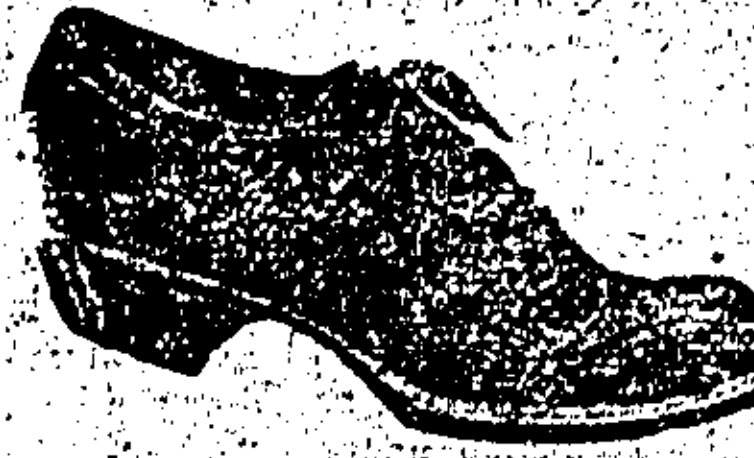
## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

## MADE

## TO

## ORDER.



## CHERRY &amp; CO.

PEPPER STREET.  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.  
Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

TANG YUE, Dentist, successor of the late HIFN TING, 14, D'ARCADE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE  
Consultation free.

## AGENTS.

LONDON—WILLIAM BLAIR, 42 Great Russell Street, W.C. 1. Agents, 11 & 12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3. T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 103 Queen's Road, Victoria Street, CLARENCE, 80 & 81, FLEET STREET, 33, CHURCH LANE, E.C. 4. G. SMART & Co., Ltd., 80, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3. 15, BRIDE STREET, E.C. 4. ROBERT WATSON, 160, FLEET STREET, E.C. 4. MICHAEL & Co., 10, BULL, HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C. 1. D. J. KETTER & Co., 5, Whitehall, London, E.C. 4. MATTHEW & CROWTHER, Ltd., 10, 11, 12, New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.

SOUTLAND—REED & L. SIMON, 8 North 81, D'ARCADE STREET, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND BRUSSELS—MATTHEW FRANK & Co., 15, Rue de la Grande Bataille, Paris.

NEW YORK—T. B. BROWN, Ltd., 401, Wall Street, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally—BRAS & PLAZA, San Francisco.

FOOCHOW—BROOKLYN & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & JOHNSTON, 10, BATHURST STREET, Sydney.

CEYLON—W. M. EATON & Co., 10, ROYAL ROAD, Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &—KIM & WATSON, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI—Messrs. KIM & WATSON, Ltd., Shanghai.

YOKOHAMA, KURE, KAITUMA, KANAGAWA, YAMAGUCHI, OSAKA, KYOTO, KOBAYASHI, KAWASAKI, TOKYO, YAMAGATA, SENDAI, FUKUOKA, NAGASAKI, KUMAMOTO, OSAKA, KYOTO, KOBAYASHI, KAWASAKI, TOKYO, YAMAGATA, SENDAI, FUKUOKA, NAGASAKI, KUMAMOTO.



# SHIPPING

Geo. W. Reiss & Co., Canton. General Agents.

Keepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES, S

## HEART & BLOOD DISEASES

## all Chemists and Storekeepers

at which time the same be ascertained on application.

D. CHAMPKIN,  
*Acting Manager*

Clean Proofs and prompt delivery  
guaranteed.

Hongkong, April 18, 1917.

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